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(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) (3) is in the affirmative, what the agency is; and

(*c*) why the Government requirements are not all met out of the supply by jails?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) All orders for boots from the Police, Excise and Forest departments are placed with the Jail department.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Does not the report of the Police department mention that the orders for boots are placed also with other people than the Jail department?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Jail department is able to supply the requirements of the departments mentioned in the answer."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I take, Sir, that no agency such as the Pallavaram Criminal Settlement or any other agency is supplying the needs of the Police department?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir."

Service of sub-assistant surgeons in jail.

* 1040 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) (i) whether service in the Jail department is an ordinary incident in a sub-assistant surgeon's career and (ii) whether every sub-assistant surgeon has, therefore, to do his term of duty in jail;

(*b*) the normal period of such term of duty; and

(*c*) the number of assistant surgeons now in the service of Government and how many out of them (1) have already put in the prescribed period of "Jail" service; and (2) are now actually engaged in that service?

A.—(*a*) (i) Yes.

(ii) Not every one, but those who are selected for such duty.

(*b*) Three years.

(*c*) No assistant surgeon is required to serve in the Jail department. If sub-assistant surgeons are meant, there are now 504 sub-assistant surgeons in the service of Government. Of these, 105 have already put in the prescribed period of 'Jail' service and 31 are now actually engaged in that service.

Prohibition of sub-assistant surgeons in jails from private practice.

* 1041 *Q.*—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether sub-assistant surgeons working in jails are prohibited from private practice generally and are allowed only consulting practice; and

(*b*) whether every sub-assistant surgeon is bound to be on duty for a compulsory period of three years in jails; if so, why this three years' period was found necessary?

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Prior to the year 1912, sub-assistant surgeons selected for duty in jails were required to serve for five years in jails. This resulted in only a few sub-assistant surgeons being sent for duty in jails, while the great bulk of them saw no jail service at all, and those selected for jail service considered themselves penalized. With a view to remove this cause of complaint, it was considered desirable to reduce the period of service in jail to three years. A compulsory period of service is laid down in order to ensure that sub-assistant surgeons who are drafted for jail duty are not changed just when they have become thoroughly conversant with the jail rules and routine.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"May I know whether these sub-assistant surgeons working in jails formerly used to be given an allowance of Rs. 30 or so to compensate them for the loss of private practice ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"They are now given an allowance. I do not know whether they were given any allowance at any time before."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"May I know whether the allowance once paid has been restored to them now ? If so, since what time ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Ever since private practice was prohibited to them, they have been receiving this allowance."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"May I know whether the compulsory period of service in the Agency tracts is only two years for these officers, and if so, why the Government find it necessary to prescribe three years with reference to the sub-assistant surgeons working in jails ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"With reference to the Agency matter, I want notice, Sir."

Government Servants' Conduct Rules

Eligibility of Public Prosecutors to stand for elections to legislatures.

*1042 *Q.*—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government Servants' Conduct Rules have been extended to the Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders; and

(*b*) why they have not been prohibited from standing for election to political bodies like the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assembly and serving there when elected attaching themselves to any political party ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The prohibition laid down in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules against standing as candidates for election to a legislative body applies only to whole-time Government servants and not to Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors who are not whole-time officers but are engaged by the Government to do certain work for them without prejudice to the regular exercise of their professions in other respects.